The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 75. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Many of our politicians will leave for Harrisburg to-night.

—The Emperor of Brazil is on his way to America to visit the Centennial.

—A dispatch says the Servian Government has no intention of attacking Turkey.

—Piper, the murderer of Mabel Young, was yesterday (Monday) sentenced to be hung.

—Councils came up to the toe-mark of duty handsomely on the Grier resolutions yesterday.

—The stockholders of the Nation Trust Company exchange the greeting "where are we now?"

—Gen. Custar has been summoned to Washington, to tell what he knows about post traderships.

—Col. New, at the request of the President and Secretary Bristow, has withdrawn for the present his resignation.

—William Redmond attempted to shoot his divorced wife on Monday morning, and failing in this, then shot himself in the head. He may die.

—The new Board of Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary have settled their difficulties and John H. Grove, of Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed Warden.

—Reports from the West say a constant succession of storms is prevailing. Everything is overwhelmed with snow. The thermometer registers very low.

—J. A. Sargent, of Manchester, Mass., contradicts the published statements that he paid ex-Secretary Belknap $12,000 to obtain contracts, and pronounces the story unqualifiedly false.

—Hambleton is dead. He was a horse, aged twenty-eight years, and the sire of some of the most noted trotting stock in the country. His demise occurred on Sunday evening at Middletown, New York.

—Mr. Orth, late American Minister to Austria, is at present in Italy with his family. He will sail from Liverpool for New York some time in May. Mr. J. F. Delplaine, Secretary of the Legation, will act as charge d'affaires.

—The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* announces that the Imperial revenue for the year 1875 falls $2,800,000 short of what was anticipated. The savings effected, however, exceeded the deficiency by $6,825,000, thus giving a surplus of over $4,000,000.

—Michael Edwards, Sr., died at Mounds ville, W. Va., on Monday, in his one hundred and ninth year. Up to a very recent period he retained all his faculties perfect—hand and eye exhibited few indications and none of the infirmities of old age.

—Miss Susan B. Anthony has lectured 129 times during the last lecturing season, and has realized enough to pay off her $10,000 debt incurred by the last campaign of the *Revolution*. The last dollar of this obligation was paid last week. Good for her.

—The hog story about Secretary Bristow is reported by a Louisville *Courier-Journal* correspondent to have been related by yes to a representative of an Ohio journal, who was looking up sensations. The man who told it is now surprised that his auditor believed the yarn.

—W. H. Coffin, formerly acting Vice President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, says the whole story of Senator Thurman's concern in the alleged conspiracy to pass two land grant bills through Congress in 1872 and 1873 for that road by improper means is a fabrication.

—It has been discovered that a majority of the Committee on Territories of the House are in favor of the admission of New Mexico. The Chairman of the committee is understood to be opposed to the bill. It is believed that the House will, by a decided majority, agree to admit the Territory as a State.

—The Mississippi House managers have filed two additional articles of impeachment against Gov. Ames, to the effect that in consideration of $2,800 paid to the superintendent of the penitentiary and $200 to a member of the Legislature the Governor pardoned one Alexander Smith, sentenced to the penitentiary for life for rape.

—John H. Lamon, John A. Dougherty, Wm. Carig, Andrew Jackson, Charles K. Davis, Jas. McVea, Edward Wells, John Fisher, Wm. G. Randolph and Dr. J. W. Dupree, citizens of East Baton Rouge, La., have been arrested at the instance of Parish Judge Geo. P. Davis, charged with conspiracy and intimidation in violation of article 55-18, Revised Statutes.

—Combs, the son of a hotel-keeper in Powell county, Ky., was killed there a few days ago by a man named Woolward. The latter alleges that Combs had previously endeavored to kill him by firing through the window of his room, wounding a child. Intense excitement prevailed for a time following the murder, and Woolward had to be taken to Lexington for safe keeping.

—There are fair prospects that the amnesty question which threatened to divide the Republicans in the French Legislature will be settled amicably. There appears to be a tacit understanding that political prisoners shall be immediately released, and that in other cases contenuating circumstances shall be regarded more favorably than hitherto.

—Burglars, like Satan himself, have power to assume a pleasing shape. The chief conspirator in the desperate attempt to rob the Chambersburg National Bank is apparently a thief of extraordinary ingenuity and strategy as well as of common patience. He seems to have spent a whole year in assiduously cultivating the acquaintance of the cashier, boarding with his family meanwhile at a hotel putting on lofty airs generally. That his bold and original plan did not success is due wholly to the remarkable courage of the cashier and his household.

—It is said that if the bottom facts were known, the proposed new title of "Empress of India," has no reference to the Asiatic viceroyalty. The cause lies within the Court of St. James's, and the London gossips do not hesitate to state that the wife of the Duke of Edinburgh is the prime cause. Being the daughter of an Emperor, and entitled to use the prefex "Imperial Highness," she claims precedence at State ceremonies over the only unmarried daughter of her Majesty, who is only a "Royal Highness." If the title of Empress were added to that of the Queen, it would give in the courtly etiquette an indisputed right to the Princess Beatrice to take rank before her Russian sister-in-law.

—Treasurer New says there was in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday $1,660,000 in fractional currency, which consists of nine hundred thousand dollars in fifty-cent notes, seven hundred thousand in twenty-five-cent notes, and sixty thousand in ten-cent notes. When the amount shall be reduced to one million dollars the Treasury will shut down on the issue of fractional currency. As it is issued at the rate of about one hundred thousand dollars per day, the issue will cease about the end of this week. The government will retain the one million to meet its own requirements in payments. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in fifty-cent notes are to be allowed to the Centennial Exhibition, to be used as change.

—The condition of the poor in New York and Philadelphia is attracting considerable attention in the East, and the far better circumstances in which people of the same rank of life find themselves in the latter city than in the former, is productive of much unfavorable criticism to the prejudice of Gotham. In twenty-two wards in New York, a population of 365,000 is housed in 17,110 buildings, an average of twenty-one persons to the dwelling, while in Philadelphia the average is only six persons to the house. The cause of this remarkable difference is found in the numerous building associations of Philadelphia, which number at present about 600, having a membership of 55,000 persons, and the control of several millions of capital.

—Olive Logan relates an interview which she had with Lotta, in which the piquant little actress said she was thinking of leaving the stage. In further explanation Lotta said: "Well, I don't mean that I shall leave it for good. I want to leave it for about a year and enjoy domestic life. Then, after that, just play about one engagement each year—no more." "You have been successful enough in the pecuniary sense to do this?" "Oh, yes, indeed! thank goodness," answered the little girl. "I have a fortune amply sufficient to live just as I like all the rest of my life." "You are fortunate indeed to have compassed this at your youthful age." "I was off the stage once before during fourteen months, and the rest did me a world of good. I'm so tired, you know, I've been acting and traveling ever since I was nine years old."

—The trouble about Winslow's return is this: The British Government, in a law passed in 1870, had a provision that no criminal should be given up to a foreign Government unless upon the condition that he should not be tried upon any other offence than that for which extradition was specifically asked. In accordance with this act, the British Government has requested that before Winslow is surrendered to the American authorities the President shall secure the passage of an act by Congress providing that he shall not be tried for any crime except that for which he has been arrested. This request has been positively refused by our Government, which holds that under the treaty of 1842 (which is the treaty under which Winslow's extradition is asked) it is the duty of Great Britain to surrender Winslow at once, no notice having yet been given by the British Government of its desire to terminate the tenth article of that treaty. It is also held that the President cannot take notice of the act of the British Parliament of 1870, or of any other such act, nor allow that body to indicate the terms on which criminals shall be delivered to the United States authorities which are not in accordance with the treaty now existing.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

Vote in the House on Payne's Finance Measure.

A Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass the Bill Rejected.

The Question of Issuing Silver Coin Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1876.

SENATE.

Army Subsistence.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing a communication from the Commissioner General of Subsistence asking for an appropriation of $300,000 for the subsistence of the army, with authority to expend the same during the present fiscal year to enable purchases of subsistence to be made and forwarded to military posts in Arizona, New Mexico, and other outposts by the beginning of the coming fiscal year. Referred.

Bills Reported.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the petition of colored citizens praying that the fourteenth day of April be set aside as a holiday for Government employees, and accompanied with a joint resolution providing that all persons employed in the various departments in Washington be granted a holiday on the 14th of April, 1876, to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park, Washington. Passed.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported a bill fixing the rate of postage on third class matter. Placed on the calender.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to construct a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river from some convenient point in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, to some point in Houston county, Minnesota. Placed on the calendar.

The Venezuela Award.

Mr. JONES (Fla.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to how much money, if any, there is in the hands of his department paid by the Government of Venezuela on account of the awards of the Mixed Commission between the United States and Venezuela. Passed.

Mississippi Election Frauds.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the frauds in the Mississippi elections.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY introduced an amendment and proceeded to discuss its merits.

Mr. MORTON said he was willing to accept the substitute.

Mr. COOPER demanded the regular order, and the Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic Bill as the business before the Senate.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay aside that bill and finish the Mississippi resolution.

After debate the question was taken and on it Mr. Morton demanded the ayes and nays, and the motion was lost. Yeas 28, nays 3.

Consular and Diplomatic.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

The question was taken on the first amendment, proposed by the Senate committee, as follows: For salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, fixed by the House at $14,056, the committee move to strike out $14,056 and insert $17,570, and the Senate agreed to the amendment.

The next amendment was on restoring Italy to its former position, but which had been stricken out by the House.

Pending its consideration Mr. CAMERON moved to go into executive session, but met with so much opposition that he was induced to withdraw the motion, with notice that at 3 o'clock to-morrow he would insist upon an executive session.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) then advocated the Senate amendment in restoring Italy, and at the close Mr. Cameron again urged a motion to go into executive session, which was agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session, and after an hour's session adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. JONES, for the distribution of the official patronage of the Government in Washington equally among the States of the Union.

By Mr. HANCOCK, to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to fund the taxes collected on the salaries of State officers.

By Mr. CATE, a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the St. Croix river.

The Finances.

Mr. WILLIS presented a bill to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest bearing debt into four per cent. bonds, and to repeal so much of the resumption act as required the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all outstanding legal tenders by January 1, 1879.

Mr. PAYNE moved to suspend the rules and pass his bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments.

The first section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to set aside and retain in coin each year, until United States notes shall be appreciated to par with gold, an amount equal to three per cent. of the outstanding legal tenders, or legal tender notes to be held as a resumption fund for the redemption of such legal tender notes, provided that such coin set aside and retained shall be counted as part of the sinking fund.

The second section requires National banks to set aside and retain for the coin received by them as interest on bonds deposited as security for their circulation, an amount equal to three per cent. of their circulation, such coin to be counted as part of their legal money reserve.

The third section repeals so much of the resumption act of January 14, 1875, as provides for the redemption of legal tender notes to the amount of eighty per cent. of National bank notes in circulation, and as much as provides for the redemption of legal tender notes in coin after January, 1879.

Mr. PAYNE called for the yeas and nays on his motion. A vote was taken and resulted: Yeas 81, nays 156. So the motion was lost. It would have required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill, and the fact that there was nearly a two-thirds majority against it elicited some laughter. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashe, Bagby, J. H. Bagley, Barnum, Bell, Blount, Bradford, Brown (Ky.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Kan.), Chapin, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cox, Culberson, Cutler, De Bolt, Douglass, Durham, Felton, Forney, Gibson, Goode, Gunter, Hancock, Harris (Ga.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hinkle, Hitewitt (Ala.), Hooker, Hopkins, Hunton, Hurd, Knott, Landers (Conn.), Lane, Levy, Luttrell, Lynde, Marsh, Meade, Metcalfe, Milliken, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, Parsons, Payne, Phelps, Piper, Powell, Randall, Reagan, Robbins (N. C.), Roberts, Ross (N J.), Schleicher, Singleton, Slemmons, Smith (Ga.), Stenger, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turney, Vance (N. C.), Walsh, Wigginton, Wike, A. S. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Del.), Williams (Ala.), Yates and Young—81.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atkins (Ga.), Bagley, Baker (Ind.), Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banks, Beebe, Blackburn, Blair, Boone, Bradley, Bright, Brown (Ks.), Burchard (Ills.), Burleigh, Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Cameron, Cason, Caswell, Cate, Chittenden, Clarke (Ky.), Clarke (Mo.), Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Davis, Denison, Dibrell, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durand, Eams, Eden, Evans, Farwell, Faulkner, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Garfield, Glover, Goodin, Hale, Hamilton (Ind.), Hamilton (N. J.), Hartzell, Hathorn, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hereford, Hewitt (N.Y.), Hoar, Holman, Hosking, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlburt, Hyman, Jones (Ky.), Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kelley, Kimball, King, Landers (Ind.), Lapham, Leavenworth, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McFarland, McMahon, Miller, Monroe, Morey, Morgan, Nash, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Niel, Packer, Page, Phillips (Mo.), Phillips (Ks.), Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Popleton, Potter, Jno. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins (Pa.), Robinson, Ross (Pa.), Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sceiye, Sheakley, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith (Pa.), Southard, Sparks, Springer, Strait, Stevenson, Stone, Stowell, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Thornburgh, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Van Vorhees, Vance (Ohio), Waddell, Waldron, Wallace (S. C.), Wallace (Pa.), Walling, Walls, Ward, Warren, Wells (Miss.), Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Williams (N. Y.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Ind.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), Willis, Wilson (Ia.), Wood, Woodburn and Woodworth—156.

Appropriations.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and adopt a motion to have an evening session on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week for the consideration of the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas 152, nays 71.

Silver Coin.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Slater in the chair) on the bill providing for the deficiency in the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury, and for the issuance of subsidiary silver coin.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) offered an amendment providing that the silver coin shall be exchangeable at par for United States notes in sums of not less than three dollars, and shall be receivable for postage and revenue stamps and for all duties to the United States except customs in sums of not over five dollars, and shall be redeemed on presentation in such sums and under regulations as shall be prescribed, and that the total issue of silver coin shall not exceed fifty million dollars.

A long debate ensued, partaking of a political character. Various amendments were offered by Messrs. WELLS (Mo.), HOLMAN, TOWNSEND (N. Y.), and others. The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments, with the understanding that five minutes debate will be allowed in the House and votes taken on each amendment.

The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Shipwreck in the South Pacific.

LONDON, March 27.—The following details of the loss of the emigrant ship Strathmore, from this port for New Zealand, have been received: The Strathmore struck the rocks among the Crozet group of Islands, in the South Pacific, on the 1st of July, at half past four in the morning, and was wrecked immediately. Forty-four persons were drowned. The survivors saved nothing whatever, and were upon a rock for six months, subsisting on sea birds and their eggs. When they were rescued they were much emaciated and almost naked. Five had died there from exposure and want. The Captain of the American whaler Young Phœnix rescued them, supplied them with clothing, and treated them with great kindness.

Proceedings of Parliament.

In the House of Commons this evening Samuelson, member for Banbury, questioned the Government in regard to Cave's report and Egyptian financial condition. Sir Stafford Northcote replied. He said since Cave's report was submitted to the Government there was no reason to modify his previously expressed favorable opinion about the finances of Egypt.

Anderson, member for Glasgow, placed upon notice a paper on the question respecting the absence of Her Majesty the Queen and Lord Derby during the Parliamentary session.

Col. Gordon Returning.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Times* to-day has a special from Cairo stating that letters had been received there from Col. Gordon, dated at Fatico, on the 3d of February. The expedition was all well. Col. Gordon announced that he was coming to Cairo and expected to reach England in October.

TURKEY.

The Herzegovinians in Austria.

RAGUSA, March 27.—Ali Pasha, Governor of Herzegovina, Mustapha Pasha and Vassa Effendi, the pacification commissioners, have arrived at Metkovitch, in Dalmatia, are here, conferring about the method of dealing with the inhabitants of Herzegovina who have taken refuge on Austrian territory.

RUSSIA.

Turkish Impecuniosity.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Times'* special from Odessa says a million and a quarter is still wanting to complete the payment of the Turkish coupon due on January last. The Ottoman Bank refuses further advances. The breach between the Government and the bank is daily widening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1876.

Texas & Pacific Railroad.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day discussed the Texas & Pacific bill, and other propositions in regard to the construction of a transcontinental railroad in or near the thirty-second parallel, but arrived at no conclusion, and postponed further consideration of the whole subject for two weeks.

The Postage Bill

reported favorably from the Senate Postal Committee to-day is Mr. Hamlin's measure amended so as to provide that the rate for third class mail matter shall be one cent per ounce for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, and two cents per ounce for a distance over one thousand miles. The amended bill also provides that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage for any distance at the rate of one cent for every three ounces, and one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces additional.

Dana's Nomination.

The Senate in Executive session to-day considered the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations adverse to the confirmation of Dana. No action was taken, but it is thought the adverse report will be agreed to.

Decision on an Election Law.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the federal election law under which certain parties were indicted for interfering with the exercise of suffrage of colored voters is unconstitutional and void.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., March 28, 1876.

The Mississippi river has risen south of Cairo. It has reached the danger line at Vicksburg, is one foot three inches above it at Helena, three feet ten inches above it at Cairo, and is seven inches below it at Memphis. The Cumberland has risen three feet at Nashville. The Savannah has fallen thirty-three inches at Augusta. The probabilities are that the Mississippi river will continue to rise below Cairo, and floods will occur in the vicinity of Vicksburg, near Helana and above Memphis.

OIL CITY, Mar ch 27, 1876.

River four feet and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 27, 1876.

River three feet nine inches and falling.

WHEELING, March 27, 1876.

River sixteen feet and rising. Weather clear and cold.

RICE'S LANDING, March 27, 1876.

River thirteen feet six inches and falling. Weather clear.

BROWNSVILLE, March 27, 1876.

River eleven feet ten inches and falling. Weather fair.

CINCINNATI, March 27, 1876.

River 33 feet 3 inches; falling. Cloudy and threatening. Arrived—E. H. Durfee, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Wheeling; Cons. Miller, Memphis; Mary Houston and H. S. Turner, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1876.

Clear and pleasant this morning; steady rain since midday. Arrived — Golden Rod and Cherokee, Cincinnati; Kounts, Red river. No departures.

MEMPHIS, March 27, 1876.

The river rose four inches. It is now within eight inches of the danger line. Rainy; mercury 60. Arrived—Baum, Cincinnati; Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Belle Memphis, St. Louis, Capitol City Vicksburg.

LOUISVILLE, March 27, 1876.

Cold and Cloudy. Departed—Mary Houston and Glasgow, Cincinnati; Tarascon, Henderson. River 13 feet 8 inches in canal.

ST. LOUIS, March 27, 1876.

Arrived—Maggie, Illinois river; Colorado, Vicksburg; Means, Pittsburgh. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Clinton, Dubuque. River fallen 2 inches, but will rise again soon. Rain 2 inches all day, and continues to-night, with signs of letting up.

EVANSVILLE, March 27, 1876.

Cloudy and light rain; mercury 39 to 49, growing colder. River 31 4-10 feet; rising. Wind from the east. Up—Charles B. Church, 6 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 10; George Roberts, noon; Bowling Green, 4:30 P. M. Down—Ironsides, midnight; Sandy No. 2, 10:30 P. M.; Jas. D. Parker, 5; Cleburne, 5. Business light.

CAIRO, March 27, 1876.

Arrived—John Gilmore, St. Louis, noon; Smoky City, Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; Raven, Pittsburgh, 6. Departed—City of Helena, St. Louis, noon; John Gilmore, Nashville, 2 P. M.; Smoky City, New Orleans, 6. The Jos. B. Williams passed down on Sunday midnight. River 43 feet 10 inches; rising. Raining and cool.

SUDDEN ENDING OF A TRIAL.

The Superintendent of the Indianapolis Postoffice Vindicated.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The case of the United States against Harry Holloway, Superintendent of the Indianapolis Postoffice, who was indicted for using his influence with the Postmaster to appoint W. C. Mason repairer of mail bags at that place, suddenly terminated this morning. After the examination of Mason, the chief witness for the Government, General Brown, Assistant District Attorney, said that the Government had been aware for months of the weakness of the case, in that it had only been presented to the court owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, which were the high standing of the parties implicated, and the fear of charges of favoritism if the case was not presented for trial. Judge Gresham directed the jury to find for the defendant, which they did without leaving their seats. The vindication of Mr. Holloway was completed, and he was immediately surrounded and congratulated by the large crowd in attendance.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Appropriation for an Educational Display at the Centennial.

The Bill for State Buildings at the Exposition Defeated.

Change in the Pittsburgh Investigating Committee.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight.

Pensions.

Mr. BUSSEY endeavored to have taken up the bill giving pensions to soldiers in the Mexican war. Ruled out of order because the General Appropriation bill had not been reported from the House.

Holiday.

Mr. DILL submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate should adjourn from one o'clock to-morrow until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Educational Display at the Centennial.

The Senate passed on third reading the bill making an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for an educational display at the Centennial Exposition and to erect a suitable school house or other building for that purpose.

State Buildings at the Centennial.

The supplementary act appropriating forty thousand dollars for the erection of buildings for State uses at the Centennial Exhibition and to defray the expenses thereof, was defeated—yeas 19, nays 11—a constitutional majority having failed to vote in the affirmative.

Seeing the diplomas of their friends' bill, Messrs. Anderson, Crawford, Cooper and Butterfield changed their votes so as to be able to move a reconsideration at some future time and then allow the bill to have attention free of pressure. It is believed that on the return of many members who are absent the bill will finally pass.

Mr. WOOD opposed the bill in a lengthy speech, while Mr. Davis warmly advocated its passage.

Appointments.

The Governor sent the following appointments of Notaries Public to the Senate for confirmation: John A. Ley, Allegheny City, and Isaac B. Brown, Corry, Erie county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock.

A Holiday.

Mr. HURN submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on Tuesday at 1 P. M., it adjourns to meet again on Thursday morning at ten.

Revenues and Expenses.

Mr. GUNSTER submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means be and he is hereby requested to report to this House the probable amount of revenue, together with the estimate of appropriations for the next year, and that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations be and he is hereby requested to report to this House the probable amount of expenditures, including a detailed statement of appropriations asked for by the different institutions, and that said report be made at as early a day as possible.

It was moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adjourns from 1 P. M. to-morrow until Thursday morning next, which was not agreed to—yeas 39, nays 86.

The Pittsburgh Investigators.

Geter Shidle was substituted in place of Graff, who has resigned, on the committee to investigate the Pittsburgh municipal water bond and Penn avenue affairs.

The General Insurance Bill

occupied the House by a special order this evening, and the several amendments which were adopted, making the bill reciprocal with the legislation of other States, and perfecting it.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that this act shall not apply to beneficial societies, whether issuing policies containing the united sum of insurance or not.

Mr. LONG also offered an amendment, which was adopted, permitting the payment of stock notes in five annual payments, instead of two.

The bill passed second reading.

Adjourned. K.

FLOODS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Mill Dam Gives Way.

A MANUFACTURING VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Factories and Houses Swept Away.

LAWRENCE, MASS, March 27.—Some five or six thousand mill operatives here are idle to-day, owing to the stoppage of many mills in consequence of the unprecedented high water. All the mills along the Spickel river are stopped. Serious damage has been done at several points, but fortunately the rivers are free from ice. The water on the Merrimac this morning was forty-one feet above the dam, and though the river had fallen four inches at noon, still higher water is predicted.

WORCESTER, MASS, March 27.—The top of Paxton dam down to Pilling gave way this morning, and caused a panic below. Manufacturers are removing their goods along the streams, and in the narrow gorge of Cherry Valley citizens are removing their chattels. Families in the line of the stream runs into the Blackstone river through a series of reservoirs.

BOSTON, March 27.—Later advices from Clinton, Mass., show that the damage occasioned by the giving way of the Massy pond dam was even greater than at first estimated, and that $200,000 will hardly cover it. It is not known that any lives were lost, but it is reported that two men are missing who were known to have been in one of the buildings destroyed. The scene to-day, for a distance of two miles, the track of the waters, recalls the terrible Mill River disaster. About 2 o'clock on Sunday night it became evident that there was danger, and efforts were made to strengthen the dam with mattresses, bales of hay and small trees, but the efforts were unavailing. The dyke melted like snow, and at three o'clock the waters burst forth with a mighty rush, sweeping away everything in their path. Trees were twisted, snapped and uprooted, and rocks and boulders were torn from between the hills, leaving a rough gorge several rods in width. After passing Fullerville down the the branch of the Nashua river the water had a scope of a large interval, and without further obstacle was carried off by the river. The summary of buildings destroyed include the Clinton Tannery, Fullerville Company's factory, comb factory and four other buildings. The principal losses were at Fullerville, which is now a complete ruin, where was a thriving manufacturing settlement. The company occupied five buildings, hardly a vestige of which now remains.

BOSTON, March 27.—Details continue to be received of the losses by Saturday's storm. Dams continued breaking yesterday and to-day. The losses in the neighborhood of Clinton, Mass., aggregate $350,000, and about Norwich, Conn., the same amount. At Taftville, Conn., to-day, five men were drowned by the washing away of a dam embankment they were strengthening. The aggregate loss in New England is enormous.

The Anthracite Collieries.

POTTSVILLE, March 27.—Of forty collieries owned and operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, twenty-five resumed work this morning. The recent heavy rains will interfere with work to a small extent for several days. In the vicinity of the Shenandoah all went to work except at the Kohinoor and Turkey run mines, where, because of a reduction of contract work, some of the miners struck this afternoon. These men will decide whether the strike shall be continued.

Marine Disasters.

PORTLAND, Me., March 27.—The schooner Harriet Newell went ashore on Bluff Island yesterday. The captain and his wife were drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 27.—The brig A. Porter went ashore on White Island yesterday. The captain and seven men were drowned. The first mate was the only one saved.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Pardon of "Bob" Grier Recommended.

Devices to Defeat the Immunity Project—They Prove Signal Failures—Interesting Debate — The New Business Introduced.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The members present in this branch were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barclay, R. B. Brown, Bruce, Daniels, Denniston, Doyle, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froelich, Geiger, Glass, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, E. M. O'Neill, J. O'Neil, Powers, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schlitz, Schwarm, Shipton, Stogerty, Sorg, Taylor, Weldon, Welsh, and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. BROWN presented an ordinance for the opening of Twenty-third street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river. Referred.

Also, petition of John Porter for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

THE PARDON OF GRIER.

Mr. JEREMY presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee has not met, and is not ready to report on the resolution in regard to the pardon of Robert Grier;

Resolved, That we recall the said resolution from said committee, as four-fifths of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company and the taxpayers of the city wish the Councils to act promptly.

Mr. JEREMY moved the passage of the resolution, but Mr. AIKEN objected, and under the rules the objection would have laid it over, but Mr. LITTELL moved a suspension of the rules, which was carried, and the document then came up for discussion. Mr. AIKEN subsequently explained that his objection was not made for the purpose of defeating consideration of the matter, but in order to bring it up at the proper time.

Mr. LITTELL made a very forcible speech in favor of recalling the resolution from the Finance Committee, and expressed his earnest advocacy of the project to bring Grier back to the city. He denounced as puerile and worthless the arguments made on the part of a previous meeting that the return of Grier would re-open old sores, and said that there are men in this city whose sores, which have been covered with the plaster of secrecy, should be torn open and exposed to the gaze of the public.

Mr. DALY was strongly opposed to recalling the resolution, but was opposed to the assertion that four-fifths of the stockholders wanted it recalled.

Mr. JEREMY said he hadn't seen a stockholder who didn't want Grier brought back, and those Councilmen who voted against it placed themselves in a suspicious attitude.

Mr. SINGERLY said that in the event of the pardon of Grier, and his return to Pittsburgh, it might turn out, after he had been placed in a position that he would have nothing to tell, and there the matter would end.

Mr. JEREMY'S resolution was finally adopted, upon which the original resolution was produced and read as follows:

WHEREAS, There is good reason to believe that in the event of immunity from prosecution being assured to Robert Grier, he will cheerfully appear before the Legislative Committee and testify to all the facts in connection with bonds, checks and drafts belonging to the city of Pittsburgh, deposited with the Nation Trust Company, therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby earnestly requested by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to assure full pardon to Robert Grier for all matters connected with or relative to the affairs of the Nation Trust Company in the event of his so appearing and testifying.

A SUBSTITUTE.

For the above Mr. M. O'NEILL offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, It has been represented that Robert Grier possesses important information respecting the affairs of the Nation Trust Company, and is desirous of returning and testifying to the same,

Resolved, That Councils are willing and ready to hear any statement Grier may make to them personally or by writing duly authenticated; and that, if from such statement, in the judgment of Councils the ends of justice will be subserved by having Grier back to testify, Councils will petition for his immunity from punishment on account of his part in the fraudulent transactions connected with said company; provided, however, that in case Grier subsequently fails to verify such statement under oath the pledge by Councils shall be considered of no effect.

The motion to adopt this resolution was seconded by Mr. AIKEN, who said that the original came from the Legislative Committee, and that one of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company had said anything to do with it.

Mr. HOLLIDAY—The substitute does not cover the ground, by any means. If the Governor pardons Grier, nothing can be done subsequently by Councils toward prosecuting him. It is not likely that Grier will come back until he has been assured of a pardon, or granted one, and therefore the resolution of the gentleman from the Third ward would be of no avail. It is not Councils that do the pardoning, but the Governor.

Mr. LITTELL—The adoption of the substitute would put the matter right back where it was. It would most effectually kill the project now on foot, and put an end to the effort to unearth the scoundrels that have for so many years been so carefully guarded. Bob Grier went away with the secrets of the Nation Trust Company in his pockets. Does the gentleman think that Grier will come back with cash? Has he shown himself to be of the class of men who are generally caught in that way? It might do in theory to offer Grier a pardon if he should testify in regard to certain specified matters, but it won't work in practice. He is too keen, and we all know it better than that. The original resolution was judiciously drawn, and everything carefully guarded. I am certainly very strongly in favor of its adoption.

NEARLY ALL FAVOR IT.

Mr. WELSH—I am in favor of the original resolution, and opposed to the substitute. Without one exception the stockholders are anxious to have Grier brought back, and anxious to have Councils take action in the matter.

Mr. O'NEILL—What is to hinder Grier from sending on a statement of the facts to which he proposes to testify? Why should we act in the dark in the matter? If Grier has a meritorious cause, the substitute will do no harm. It provides that there shall be some good cause, and that there shall be relief to the public and the Nation Trust Company stockholders before immunity is granted.

Mr. MCGIMPSEY—I am in favor of the original, provided I can get a satisfactory answer to this question: Can any one in this room tell me where Mr. Grier is?

Mr. MACCONNELL—I asked that question of Mr. Littell when he offered the resolution.

Mr. LITTELL—I didn't know but you was interested as attorney for some who want Grier back.

Mr. MCGIMPSEY—I hold that Grier cannot be pardoned until he has been convicted.

A voice in the lobby—Let us have Grier back.

Mr. C. P. DUFF offered the following as a substitute for the substitute:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that the Controller be and is hereby authorized to offer a reward of $5,000 for the return of Robert Grier, provided the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company offer a similar amount for a like purpose.

Mr. DUFF'S motion to adopt his paper was not seconded, and it consequently went over.

The question was called on Mr. O'Neill's substitute. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the resolution was lost by the following decisive vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Aiken, Brown, Daniels, Denniston, C. P. Duff, Geiger, Hunter, Kernan, Lappan, MacConnell, Eugene O'Neill, Powers, Sawyer, Stogerty, Sorg, and President Gross—16.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Atkinson, Barclay, Bruce, Doyle, Epping, K. P. Duff, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froelich, Glass, Holliday, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kerr, Lagerman, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Negley, John O'Neil, Rodgers, Rolfe, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Taylor, Weldon and Welsh—26.

The original resolution again came up, and Mr. HUNTER moved to strike out of the words "Legislative Committee" and insert "Committee of Councils."

Mr. LITTELL—Oh, that don't amount to anything.

Mr. HUNTER—The gentleman from the Twentieth ward has said enough in this matter.

Mr. LITTELL—I would have the gentleman from the First ward understand that I can speak on any new proposition that comes up.

Mr. HUNTER'S amendment did not prevail.

Mr. AIKEN then offered another, providing that the Governor and Board of Pardons shall grant immunity to Grier "upon the petition of the stockholders of the National Trust Company." Mr. Littell promptly accepted the amendment, as he did not think it would have the effect

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

A SIGN OF THE MILLENIUM—The new "organ" sighing after "veracity."

VERACITY is truth. We want the full truth as to the water bonds brought out. The "organ" opposes. Which has "veracity" on its side?

THE *Post* thinks Senator WALLACE "is in favor of the Senator from Pennsylvania." Very likely, and Col. BARR is for Col. BARR. That's the fashion among "leading Democrats," as well as among those who wish to lead and get pulled up.

WE have serious doubts about the political orthodoxy of "the only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania." What means that quip in Monday's issue about the "Wall Street platform." Is that an effort to "take the starch right out" of the Lancaster platform.

THE public regards with well-founded suspicion, either persons or papers, who oppose the most thorough investigation of the Nation-Trust-water-bond affair. The good name of some of our best citizens, and the well being of poor and honest stockholders are involved. Let the truth come out.

DUFF DAY in the Democratic party is nigh at hand, as many-tongued rumor hath it that the "only" is bent on killing HOPKINS in the primaries, and substituting JAMES KNOX POLK DUFF in his stead as the Congressional candidate. We would like to know just where Col. BARR buries his dead; a fellow who seems resolved to slash around so savagely should prepare himself with a good-sized burial ground.

WE are always gratified [illegible] thing the Democratic party [illegible] and therefore give it due cred[illegible] feat of Judge BLACK's aspiratio[illegible] the White House. How the p[illegible] sense enough to reject the Attorne[illegible] al who gave his legal opinion to Pr[illegible] BUCHANAN that he had no power t[illegible] vent the Union power falling to pe[illegible] proves that everybody but the *Post* [illegible] moved forward a few feet since 1860-61.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* yesterday entered upon its forty-first year, and signalized the event by appearing in greatly enlarged form with a new dress of type and an extra quality of paper. The *Ledger* gives a great variety of news condensed into the smallest compass. All its departments are well managed,—especially the financial and advertising branches, while it is especially attractive to the Philadelphian because it is a photograph of the daily events which mark the progress of affairs in the city. We extend our congratulations to the publisher and all connected with the *Ledger* upon the continued success which attends their efforts.

SENATOR WALLACE is reported to be a man of remarkably even temperament, and to judge from yesterday's *Post*, it is well for him. But for fear he might possibly be agitated, it would be well for him to enquire of any dozen or so respectable acquaintances hereabouts how many of "the 18,000 Democratic votes of Allegheny county and Democratic army of Western Pennsylvania," who are evoked to shed tears over the defeat of Col. BARR, care one row of pins about that same defeat. So far as the affair is talked of we believe all of that party, outside of what is known as "the *Post* clique," feel sentiments of gratitude for the deliverance.

THE revelations touching the box found in the Nation Trust Company's building, were the talk of the city yesterday. No other paper had the slightest intimation of it, and the GAZETTE's edition was speedily exhausted. The theory was started early in the day that there was nothing in it—that the notes were old affairs, that had been paid long ago. One inquisitive gentleman met this with the very pertinent inquiry—"what were they doing there if they were paid?" It is very evident to the public at large that this revelation makes it all the more imperative that GRIER should be allowed to return. There is more in that Nation Trust affair than is yet known—and the public desires to get at the bottom of it.

LATER news have been received from the persecuted Samoan Government. That beautiful island is still harrassed by surrounding foes, and the British commander is still intent in compelling the unhappy STEINBERGER to show his papers. The dignified Prime Minister declines the invitation, and the irate Britisher has sent for another man-of-war to enforce his claims. Even the American Consul is in sympathy with the foes of this great man,—but STEINBERGER defies them all, and remains in retirement in his palace. The end none can foretell. Should Congress ascertain that he has no authority, as is probably the case, we suspect he will be started from the cocoa groves of Samoa to hunt for new islands over which to establish a protectorate.

THE "organ" is very solicitous about the "veracity" of those who happen to think there should be a full unfolding of the GRIER affair. It is exceedingly unfortunate in its wails over that event. What makes it so nervous over the Nation Trust Company? It is not a question affecting the Catholic Church, and hence Father HICKEY is not interested. Or has City Hall so far usurped the priestly power over the *Dispatch*, that it bows to the superior will? So far as "veracity" is concerned, we can furnish some pithy illustrations, to show that there are those who do not fully comprehend what it means. On the Sneak business, the *Dispatch* was "hoist by its own petard," and if it is anxious to dive into a definition of "veracity," we are disposed to accommodate it.

THE Republican State Convention, in its forthcoming session, should be very careful to seek after harmony within the party, by selecting a high-toned, able delegation to the National Convention. There is not enough difference of opinion as to the policy pursued to make it an object to pack the delegation. We suppose that any Republican will be willing to give a complimentary ballot for Governor HARTRANFT, and after that to support what may seem to be the strongest and best man. Whether it be BLAINE, BRISTOW, or some one else, the avowed policy of the leaders in the State is to support the strongest and most available candidate. This any right-minded Republican will do, on the principle of right, and for the sake of policy. We suggest in the list of honorable names that of Judge ALLISON, Register of the Treasury, as suitable for a delegate at large. Give us a thoroughly excellent delegation, by all means.

THE New York *Herald* utters a curious statement relative to GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS: "Suppose BRISTOW or BLAINE or MORTON should be nominated for President by the Republicans and elected. The new administration will need the support of the Republican party in the State, just as LINCOLN needed it in 1861. LINCOLN held the party by recognizing SEWARD and his friends. He could not help himself. The new Republican President will be in the same position. He must act in harmony with the party, and the party will be in the hands of Mr. CONKLING. What chance would CURTIS and his fellow mutineers have for 'recognition?' Just about as much as GREELEY had undoubtedly ever heard for this combination,—which includes the New York trunk lines, is, that unless it were entered into, they would discriminate against our roads in western freight. Under this view, we admit our inferiority to the New York lines, so far as competing power goes. But that there is nothing in this, may be conclusively shown by the circumstances, that were the Pennsylvania road to secure to itself the oil traffic, as it could, it would, from that source alone, gain to itself quite as much income as its western trade entire brings it. Certainly the oil and general trade which Pittsburgh would give it, would sustain the road amply. It is, therefore, a curious problem, why it so discriminates against our trade, both as to oil and manufactures, as to literally threaten to crush them out.

That this is the fact is plainly demonstrable. In the first place,—referring to the oil trade, the following facts cannot be denied: 1. Pittsburgh is nearer the oil regions, which are mainly in this State, than any other considerable city, with the capital necessary for refining the oil. 2. The many refineries of this city once quite numerous, and of large capacity, have been gradually crushed out, till now but two or three are actually running. 3. This is a regular standard business, and hence refineries will keep in operation, unless affected by some unfavorable and powerful influence. 4. Our refiners declare that freight discriminations are the sole cause of their misfortunes, and point to the prosperity of the Cleveland refineries as evidence of this. Why should not a home railroad favor our home cities? But it is not in oil alone that this applies. Recently our grain merchants were aroused on this subject. At times, we hear our iron manufacturers speak of it. Indeed, where discrimination touches one form of business, it really affects all,—as business interlinks, and there is a common interest between all branches. Our merchants frequently complain that better rates are made to Columbus, Cincinnati, and even Chicago, than are made to Pittsburgh. If all this is true, the prosperity of our city is being gradually sapped by railroad discriminations against us. And yet these very discriminations are against the interests of the railroads. This is a seeming contradiction, —in that it may be supposed that railroads do what is best for the interests of stockholders; but this is not always the case. It [illegible] the stockholders of the [illegible] oad to build up Pitts[illegible]a, and all intermediate [illegible] population and manu[illegible] the traffic of our leading [illegible] be correspondingly in[illegible] interest in promoting [illegible] it does not do it when [illegible] *any* prominent form [illegible]

[illegible] may be reasons for a [illegible] in the interest of stock[illegible]people who live along [illegible]d, and the stockhold[illegible]ve the right to claim [illegible] in accord with their [illegible] in the close compe[illegible]ached the rather dis[illegible]dependents, for busi[illegible]ad railroads. Unless [illegible] as do other towns, [illegible] fail, and their trade [illegible] duration of a century [illegible]ough, in the sharp [illegible]esent, to turn the [illegible] scale. These discriminations are against us. It is utter folly to talk of any sound reason, for example, why oil should be carried eight hundred miles farther than here, for less freight. And a branch of trade broken up by this cause can charge its misfortunes to the discrimination of freights. This is the question that is apparently to be tested in our courts, the Legislature, and Congress. If we remember correctly, the Pennsylvania railroad does not profess to have accepted the provisions of the new Constitution, in that it has not sought legislation under it. Be this as it may, the Constitution is imperative, and must be enforced. We shall watch the several movements with interest, but in the meantime lay down as unanswerable facts, the following propositions: Pittsburgh, in every branch of her business is being discriminated against in railroad freights. These discriminations are gradually breaking down her manufacturing prosperity. Also, that they are unconstitutional, and, therefore, remediable through the courts, and by act of Congress. We therefore hope that the evil may be remedied before further injury is accomplished. Mr. HOPKIN's bill is certainly timely.

COLORADO AS A STATE.

The convention called to frame a Constitution for the State of Colorado adjourned on the 15th instant, the Constitution having been signed by all the members previous to adj[illegible]

WE are gratified that Councils yesterday, by a nearly unanimous vote, determined to request the Governor and Board of Pardons to pardon GRIER, that he may return and testify in the Nation Trust case. We hope the Board of Pardons will have no difficulty in complying with the request, as it will, beyond doubt, promote public justice. We hear vicious and passionate threats that certain parties intend to follow him with suits, and to persecute him to his grave. We regret that such threats should be indulged. We are acting in this affair from motives of public good. There have been about half a million of bonds belonging to the city sold, and converted to the use of somebody. Who—has never been divulged. In the meantime poor, innocent people, who had earned what they had by the weary toil of years, not only had their all swept away, but a mortgage placed on the energies of their entire lives. No adequate effort has been made to ascertain who secured the money, the proceeds of the misplaced bonds. There often comes, confidentially, information to the press, which, while not constituting legal evidence, affords moral assurance as to a given line of facts. We have had a large amount of such information, and some of it begins to be verified by disclosures made, and other portions will be, if GRIER returns. We have no personal motive to subserve, other than that of seeing justice done, and hence we have urged this subject for the public good. We accept the action of Councils as a compliment to the GAZETTE, as well as a duty rightly performed. There have been reports that the Board of Pardons has been "set up" against a pardon. We shall see about that,—not believing that it will stand in the way of public justice.

NON-DISCRIMINATING RATES.

The bill introduced by Mr. HOPKINS, in Congress, and which is reported to be favorably considered in committee, and which forbids discriminations in rates of freight by railroad, is of more importance to the trade of this city than will, at first sight, be understood. It is supposed to be intended to apply particularly to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, with reference to the oil trade of this city. It has a broader bearing than this, as it largely affects the general manufacturing trade of our city, in close times, like the present. Farther than this, we believe it will operate beneficially to our railroad interests, to be compelled to furnish non-discriminating rates for every class of business. We have never considered this subject fully, although we referred to it at some length pending the ratification of the new Constitution. The subject stands today somewhat as follows: The Pennsylvania Railroad is a trunk line of three hundred and fifty miles in length, to which naturally falls nearly the entire oil trade of the country. All the oil wells nearly are on Pennsylvania soil, and so near to Pittsburgh that the oil can be transported here by river, at about ten cents a barrel. It can be carried to the seaboard, over the Pennsylvania road, at a profit, at a figure that will entirely prevent any other road competing with it. The aggregate oil traffic of the country would form an enormous business for any railroad, and this at a profit, as oil is the most manageable freight extant, the railroads simply furnishing motive power. Yet, in place of carrying the entire trade, the Pennsylvania road allows the principal part of that trade to go to Cleveland. It does this by so joining with other roads that Cleveland, four hundred miles from the seaboard, gets its crude oil brought to it, and its refined carried to the seaboard, for *less* than Pittsburgh refiners are charged. Thus in a few weeks of the current year, Cleveland received 122,000 barrels, while Pittsburgh received only 22,000 barrels.

More than this, in order to keep the rates on Pittsburgh as tight as possible, the Pennsylvania road entered into a combination with the Conduit Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by which it pays them a given sum annually, for loss of business, or to make up their share in the pool, they agreeing in return to keep up the rates. This is not, in itself, an irregular proceeding in railroad affairs,, and we do not mention it as a criminal act, but simply as a part and parcel of a comprehensive system of tactics to break down our oil trade. The only excuse we have

HANDLING OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

A Few Plain Words Pertinent to The Times.

Cheating the Government—perhaps stealing its funds would be the better word—has become so common among public officers, and so enormous have been the sums stolen that the honest masses of the people stand apalled and their sense of justice and righteous indignation seems to be sadly blunted. They really appear to be unequal to the task of condemning these rascalities as they deserve. Neither political party has thus far obtained any advantage over the other, for too many leading men in each have flocked from the Government whenever the opportunity offered. But this thieving mania seems to pervade nearly all classes of society. The ability to handle other people's money honestly is a sterling moral quality by far too rare throughout the entire country. Bank officers, agents, and clerks, and hosts of others, show a fearful want of it, and it is plain that something must be done in severely punishing the guilty, and in throwing safeguards around the innocent or the great business interests of the nation, as well as its social and political welfare, must suffer irreparable injury.

Passing for the moment the imperative duty of punishing official villainy, leading men in business life must give more careful personal attention to the habits of men who are intrusted with their money. The first thing for them to know, and not difficult to be found out, is whether their agents and clerks are living within their means. Even on the largest salaries that the best of clerks and agents can command, they cannot maintain more than a respectable style of living. If they branch out into extravagance, employers can assure themselves without further trouble that the money is stolen to do it. They must also give more personal attention to their books. Frequent examinations, and a careful comparison of monthly statements, with the accounts of customers bank accounts, etc., must be made, and generally more care must be exercised by responsible officials in all departments of business.

Within the past few years agencies of life and fire insurance companies have been established in all the cities of the Union. These agencies handle an immense amount of money, and so vast is the business of the home office that the agencies are often not held to a strict accountability in the transmission of funds. Agents soon find that they can report money not collected from month to month and use it to speculate. More than one notable instance has occured in this city where agents have defaulted in very considerable amounts. These agents and all others who handle other people's money, must be required to transmit it promptly to the home office or to the parties to whom it belongs on the day when the accounts are to be rendered. Fiduciary agents must be made to know that the money which they handle is in no sense their own, and if caught acting on any other principle they should be promptly discharged. Manufacturers, bankers, merchants, life insurance and other companies and capitalists must act sternly on the principle of not permitting their funds to be used by employes for speculation, or for any other purpose, if this sad degeneracy among those who handle their money is to give way to an era of honesty and substantial prosperity.

"BONANZA" SHARON.

The Prince of the Silver Mountain in Washington.

Senator Sharon is not attracting as much attention at Washington as it was imagined he would from the silver stories that have been told of him. He is a very quiet, unpretending man, who may be doing a heap of thinking, but don't talk much. He is constant in his seat in the Senate, and has scarcely become familiar enough with the solemn air of the chamber to walk easily about, and laugh and gossip as other Senators do. Nor has he learned the habits of the cloak rooms, and if he smokes it is all done away from the Capitol. He lives in fine style at the Arlington, having a daughter and a niece with him, both bright, pretty girls, sparcely unaccustomed to the dashing fastness of Washington society. He has a whole retinue of servants, one of them a Comanan named John Ki, his body servant and lackey, whose wife, Mme. Qui Ho, attends the young ladies at their toilets. Ah Ki speaks English like a native, and to him in the street or in attendance upon Senator Sharon one would not imagine that sixteen years of his life had been spent in the celestial country. Mrs. Ki is less habituated to the manners and customs of her adopted country. She speaks English as to be understood, although her vocabulary is limited. Mr. Sharon's daughter is teaching her to read, but the little woman is said to be not a very apt pupil. The couple are quite devoted to each other, wherever they go, and are not very well received by the colored society of the Arlington basement, who are quite jealous of the "Haythins." Senator Sharon was a widower of hapless inclinations when Senator Christiancy married the "Countess" of the redemption bureau, there has been an organized raid on all the bachelors of the Capital, and many a fond and longing eye has floated its designs over the small bald head of the silver senator. He sits at the extreme right of the chamber, between Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Senator Key, of Tennessee, right under the ladies' gallery, and the front seat, the only one from which he can be seen, has been handed, ever since he came, with ambitious Treasury girls and buccaneering widows, who can sit and look, and wish, and dream, if they can't marry him. Sharon, while he is not averse to ladies' society, does not seek it, preferring a dinner at Welker's with his gentleman friends and cronies to the garlanded reception room and the German. He has a sort of timid shrinking manner, and I have no doubt, if he should place himself in the way of temptation he would be found to be a Highland mary in a short time before the session would be over. Sharon is bothered with beggars. The stories of his fabulous wealth were familiar to everybody long before he came here, and people got an idea he had so much money that he had to give it away. A rich Senator is game for every beggar and dead beat, and Washington is full of both classes. Senator Sharon's person is known to every one, and he is besieged constantly.

Thackeray and His Friends.

Thackeray was the only man upon the *Punch* staff with whom Mark Lemon was not upon thorough terms. "I never felt quite at home with him," he said to me during one of our numerous gossips, "he was always too informally wise. He was genial; but whatever you talked about, you felt that he would have the wisest views upon the subject. He seemed too great for ordinary conversation. Now Dickens was very different. He was full of fun, merry and wise, buoyant with animal spirits. I always, however, liked Thackeray, in addition to other reasons, because he liked Dickens, and never showed a spark of jealousy about his work, which he always openly and honestly admired. He read 'Dombey and Son' to each month with a avidity. When the fifth number appeared, containing the death of little Dombey, Thackery with the part in his pocket, went down to the *Punch* office and startled Mark Lemon by suddenly laying it before him and exclaiming, "There! Read that. There is no writing against such power as this—no one has a chance. Read the description of young Paul's death; it is unsurpassed, it is stupendous!" Douglas Jerrold used to say, "I have known Thackeray eighteen years, and don't know him yet."

American Women Abroad.

Women live longer in this country than in any other. Notwithstanding their inordinate consumption of hot bread, coffee and candy, their indisposition to walk and take healthy out-of-door exercise, and their lack of robustness and muscle, their tenacity of life appears to be stronger than is seen in the women of any other nation. With all the etheriality of the American woman, which causes her to look frail beside her sister, statistics according to the doctors show that there is more wire and toughness about her, if there isn't as much adipose matter.

—So, too, with ex-Gov. Hendricks. Unless Gen. McGinnis, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is far estray, certain financial transactions of this pet of the Indiana Democracy are hardly less culpable than those which have consigned Pendleton to ignominy. Gen. McGinnis dares Mr. Hendricks to bring him to the test of proof in a court of law. Will he venture to respond? Were we permitted to offer a suggestion to the Democratic managers, it would be that another Committee of Investigation should be appointed to overhaul the business records of prominent Democratic candidates in advance of the St. Louis Convention. The list would be a big one before inquiry ended.—*New York Times.*

—A correspondent says: Philadelphia, blind to the allurements of pseudo-art, is by no means deaf to the exhortations of her evangelical preachers. They seem to be unanimous on the point that the Centennial Exhibition should be closed on Sunday, and are as firm in this opinion as the wife of the Scotch mechanic who had invented a machine of perpetual motion ostensibly, but which in secret was set in action by a concealed crank. The good woman would not allow that crank to be manipulated on the Seventh day, and said, "Perpetual or no perpetual, it s'all na' gang on the Sawboth, ye mind that, Johnnie mon."

"The Good Old Days."

It is useless for a man to sit down and sigh for the good old days. They can't be exhibited at the Centennial. When nature dumps her junk in the garret of the Past, she always locks the door and takes away the key. But after all, what do those old days amount to; and how do they compare with these piping times of ours when a girl can make a hand-spring over a five-barred gate without ever having belonged to a Calesthenic Society?

STATE NEWS.

THEY are boring for gas at Elizabeth.

POTATOES are only worth sixteen cents a bushel at Girard, Erie county.

THE maple sugar crop in Fayette county has been very large this season.

THEY talk of buying a farm and building a new poorhouse in Lawrence county.

THE Burgess of Cambria City has disappeared. His accounts are correct, and no person can account for his meanderings.

MRS. CASSANDRA APPLEGATE, who died at Elizabeth last week, left $800 to be used toward the erection of a new M. E. church in that place.

THE lumbermen in the Clearfield region anticipate a brisk business and good prices this spring on account of the small amount cut last winter.

THERE are lively times at the Fayette county Court this term. Nine persons have been sentenced to the State prison up to the 17th inst.

DR. ROGERS, of Springfield, one of the oldest physicians in Fayette county, and related to the Blackstone Johnston and Davidson families, was taken sick last Friday with vertigo and died on Monday.

ALT. FRANKLIN is aroused over a proposition to remove the postoffice from its present location to another part of the town, and an agent has tied up the storm by hieing to Washington to stop the change.

THE Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, formerly of Philadelphia, but recently of St. Louis, who is a graduate of Washington College, is to deliver the oration before the Society of Religious Inquiry, at the next commencement of Washington and Jefferson College.

MRS. BUMP resides in Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pa., and she has a potato which has been carried as a guard against rheumatism by her grandfather, father and herself since 1792. This once esculent root is now not larger than a Lima bean, and as hard as a stone.

MR. JOSEPH BERGER, of Donegal township, aged seventy-five, on the morning of the 10th instant, walked about his barn attending to his duties, and apparently in his usual health. After his return he complained of a sharp pain in his right side, and in a few moments fell from a sofa on which he was seated and expired.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to hold a "County Christain Temperance Convention" to organize the churches of Fayette county auxiliary to the "Christian Temperance Alliance of Pennsylvania." The Convention will be held in Uniontown on the 6th of April, 1876. The call is being signed by Temperance men in all parts of the county, and will be published in full in next week's paper.

WHEN the Cochranton school closed last week, a sealed box was handed the directors, containing the annual report of the school, with the names of pupils and teachers, together with the name of the borough and county, and the names of county officers. The directors were ordered to turn the box over to their successors with orders from them to repeat it, and the box will not be opened until the next Centennial year, one hundred years hence.

THE grading of the Brownsville and New Haven Railroad has been given out in three separate contracts, as follows: A gentleman by the name of Smith has 6 miles, which runs from Brownsville to within three miles of Vance's Mill, and Mr. Patrick Prindible from there to Vance's Mill; making nine miles, which will be completed in about two months. We understand that Mr. Wilhelm of Connellsville, has the contract from Connellsville to Vance's Mill, a distance of about ten miles, which will be commenced about the 29th inst.

Landlords and Tenants.

The value of real estate in this city, says the New York *Sun*, has greatly depreciated, as everybody knows, within the last two years. The most eligibly situated stores, houses, and lots feel the decline fully as much as those in less desirable localities; perhaps even more than they. The tenant need no longer supplicate. It is a time when the landlord must rather adapt his rent to the tenant's means, and take offers instead of imposing terms. It is useless to charge the old prices. Merchants and householders cannot afford to pay them even if they so agree, and the prudent landlord knows that it is the part of wisdom as well as the dictate of necessity to regulate his rents in accordance with the capacity of tenants to pay. This decline in the salable and productive value of real estate is not a temporary, one it does not even indicate that low-water mark has yet been reached. After the panic of 1837, close on fifteen years passed before the values of New York real estate got back to their old figures. Unless something very extraordinary shall happen, we doubt if our present experience will be far different. It is safe for owners of real estate to make their calculations with reference to a long period during which prices will not rise above what they are now, and are likely to fall below. On the other hand, the outlook for tenants is encouraging.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Deed of partition between James G. Siebeneck and Margaret E. Siebeneck of one part, and David and Sarah A. Reed of the second part, August 17, 1875; certain property in different portions of the city. Consideration.....nom.

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to the Germania Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, October 17, 1874; interest of Henderson Wise in lot in Shaler township. Consideration.....$8,000

James Campbell et ux. to John D. Richards, February 21, 1876; lot on Walnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, city. Consideration.....$1,500

George Corbet et ux. to James M. Hartford, June 30, 1875; lot on Wylie avenue, Thirteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$5,000

Terrence McCabe to Susan E. McCabe, January 22, 1875; 3 lots on Lacock street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$1,000

James B. Sipe to Hettie S. Updike, March 13, 1876; 2 lots on Delaware street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$6,000

David L. Patterson et ux. to Mrs. Jane Judy, December 21, 1871; lot on Glover alley, Third ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$1,000

John Kosser et ux. to W. H. Duff, January 12, 1875; lot on Chartiers street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....nom

A. H. Bauman to Robert Potter, March, 23, 1876; 2 tracts of land in North Fayette township containing 154½ acres, 200 acres 49 perches and 49 acres, 2 roods 4½ perches, respectively. Consideration.....$

B. W. Gill, assignee of Wm. Glass to Samuel S. Glass, March 24, 1876; 38 acres, 3 roods and 26 perches in Robinson township. Consideration.....$5,700

Richard Fowler et ux. to Margaret Donnelly, February 1, 1876; 2 acres in Elizabeth township. Consideration.....$1,400

Mutual Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh to Mrs. Wilhelmina Dalwall, March 13, 1876; lot on East End avenue, Twenty-second ward, city. Consideration.....$750

Same to Mrs. Henrietta Rosenberg, March 13, 1876; lot on East End avenue, Twenty-second ward, city. Consideration.....

H. Rosenberg et ux. to Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, March 13, 1876; 6 lots in Park Place, Twenty-second ward city. Consideration.....$1,500

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Mrs. Eurietta Hoenig, March 13, 1876; lot on East End avenue, Twenty-second ward, city. Consideration.....$

Jas. Patton et ux. to J. F. Dilworth, March 11, 1876; 3 acres and 15 perches in Indiana township. Consideration.....$1,000

Victor E. Klages et ux. to Jacob Rodiger, March 8, 1876; lot in Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$

Elizabeth Sheppard to Margaret Dryling, October 20, 1874; lot on township road, Wilkins township. Consideration.....$350

Joseph Graham et ux. to Samuel S. Shields, January 24, 1876; lot on Centre avenue, Twentieth ward, city. Consideration.....$5,000

Joseph D. McCormick to Thomas McCormick, March 24, 1876; 111 acres and 33 perches in Penn township. Consideration.....$1,500

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John H. Kerr, March 18, 1876; lot on Butler street, Nineteenth ward, city. Consideration.....$25

Michael Lutz to Peter Kreuzer, March 23, 1876; lot on Virgin alley, Third ward, city. Consideration.....$1,800

The Duquesne Coal Company to James Garrity, April 4, 1870; 1 acre and 41 perches in Wilkins township. Consideration.....$

Charles H. Reichmuelder et ux. to Adam Mortland, March 25, 1876; lot on Main street, Twenty-first ward, city. Consideration.....$1,000

Michael Leininger et ux. to August Temple, March 21, 1876; lot on Forbes street, Sixth ward, city. Consideration.....$1,500

W. W. McLaughlin et ux. to Charles A. Fleming, February 22, 1876; lot on Crescent street, Tenth ward, city. Consideration.....nom.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—Benjamin A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McCleary, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Fulmahan, Robert C. Schmertz.

Solicitor—JOHN N. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
For CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
For CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
For STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
For ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
For PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
For PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
For PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
PHELPS & M'KEE
SUCCESSORS TO
R. H. Hartley & Co.,
CONTINUE THE
SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK
AND TRAVELING BAG
Business at the old stand, NO. 90 WOODSTREET, where can be found a general assortment of all articles in our line, of good quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of MCNEILL, DEAN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from January 1, 1876, HUGH MCNEILL retiring. The Saw Mill, Barge Building, and general lumber business will be continued at the old stand, Herr's Island, Allegheny City, by the remaining partners, under the firm name of MCBRIER, DEAN & CO.
In retiring from the firm of MCNEILL, DEAN & CO., I cheerfully recommend the new firm to our old patrons and the public generally.
HUGH MCNEILL.
b52

OLIVE OIL—FOR THE TABLE, HOTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by
JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

PLASTER—100 BBLS. BEST EASTERN Calcined Plaster; 50 bbls Sand Plaster, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.
March 4, 1876.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 1853. 1876.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st,
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW SPECIALTIES,
AND
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS OPENED TO-DAY, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Having secured some SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS, we shall offer this week EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all kinds and classes of Goods in every department of he house, prices lower than we ever before had the pleasure of offering, and our stock now being VERY COMPLETE and EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE, an examination will ampply repay.

On our Black Alpaca counter we have placed some special bargains, and not confining our customers to one particular brand, they have a large line from which to select and their own choice and pleasure as to weight and finish.
At 28c. An extra bargain in
BLACK ALPACAS
At 37½c, Special good value in BLACK ALPACAS.
At 45c and 50c, Superior quality in BLACK ALPACAS.
These goods being our own importation, they will be found unusually good value, also a full line of lower and finer qualities at equally low prices.
At 25c and 87½c, Good quality
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1.00 per yard, an extra bargain in GROS GRAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1.50 per yard, REAL HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS, made expressly for ourselves—a special good bargain, usually sold at $1.75.
At $1.15 per yard, another new line of COLORED DRESS SILKS, latest line of shades, usually sold at $1.25.
All our Silks are imported directly from Lyons, France, and in every quality fo $5.50 to $4.00 per yard, will be found
EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
Large variety all grades and materials in
Colored Spring Dress Goods
At very low prices.

It has ever been our desire and endeavor to offer our patrons the BEST POSSIBLE VALUE to be found ANYWHERE, but we are pleased to state we have this week far surpassed any of our previous efforts, as per a few of the SPECIALTIES given in our
Domestic Goods Department.
AT 4½ CENTS PER YARD, A LARGE LINE OF
FULL STANDARD PRINTS,
All perfect and Dark.
AT 5 CENTS PER YARD, FINE VARIETY OF
Good Styles STANDARD CALICOS, Perfectly Fast Colors.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
WILL OPEN TO DAY OVER
100 CASES SPRAGUE'S PRINTS,
Choice styles, the cream of their printing and stock, which we offer at
6 1-4 CENTS per Yard, or
5 3-4 CENTS per Yard by the Piece.
At 8½ cents, an extra bargain in 4-4 Heavy Sheeting Muslins.
At 5 cents per yard, 8-4 Bleached Table Damask, All Linen, a superior bargain.
At $1.00 per yard, very fine Bleached Table Damask, slightly imperfect, worth $1.50.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Scotch, American, French and German Towels,
Being much under usual and real value.
NOTE.—Our Table Damasks being bought directly in Belfast, Ireland, and all other Foreign Linen and directly from manufacturers and importers direct by ourselves, that we can offer extra good value will be undoubted.
At 75 cents and upward, a large line and special good value in full size Red Quilts.
At 25 cents per yard, Blue Kentucky Jeans, worth 50 cents, and extra good value in Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., for Men and Boys' Wear.

New novelties constantly arriving and New Goods placed on our counters every day at lowest prices.
At 25c and 50c,
LADIES' KID GLOVES
Slightly soiled, a fine variety of colors and blacks.
At 6½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18½c and 25c, special good bargains in Ladies' and Gents'
All-Linen White Handkerchiefs,
Direct from Belfast, and much under real value.
Latest advices from Switzerland announce a reduction of 25 per cent. on Embroideries, and our immense variety in all widths will now be found to correspond with the reduction.
At 23c, Extra good
WHITE & COLORED CORSETS.
At 62½c, opened to-day, a superior quality White and Colored Woven Corsets.
A very large and complete assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Of every description, at lowest prices.
Hosiery, Gloves, Collars,
Neckwear, &c., &c.
As fast as NEW ATTRACTIONS appear in Eastern cities they are placed on our counters at lowest prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our trade being very active and sales rapid, and as our advertisements are changed regularly every Tuesday and Friday, persons living at a distance would serve their own interests by ordering as soon as convenient after reading advertisement. Samples sent when requested, and Goods expressed on receipt of money, or sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States or Territories. When ordering give your name, P. O. address, Express Office or county and State, plain and distinct as possible.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
107 and 109
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 3 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good va ue, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full size and in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND D'YLIES.
BATH BLANKETS IN SPECIAL TOWELS.
One lot at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $4.00 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $5.00 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled,
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels,
Heavy Barnsley Damask Crash Towelings,
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths,
Barred Wash Cloths,
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Arabesque and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Sets, Squares, Oblong, Round and Oval, to all sizes,
Fringe Toilet Sets,
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams,
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.

NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.

PAINTING.
John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth floor above smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In German Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 28, 1876.

A bright, beautiful day yesterday, gave a better impulse to business and monetary affairs than for several days previous. The banks presented a busy appearance, but there was not so much business transacted as seemed from those in attendance to be likely. The demand for loans improved, the late comers being on hand to prepare for first of April settlements. Bankers regard this as promising to be a somewhat active week, compared with the past.

The event, yesterday, was the discovery of the box in the Nation Trust Company. It was actively canvassed, some believing in the reality of the notes, others disputing their genuineness. The discovery gave, at all events, a new impetus to the demand for further information, and Councils at once passed the resolution requesting the presence of Grier. It now appears likely that we shall see the bottom of this affair.

One of the great difficulties of the times with capitalists and companies having money to lend is to find parties having profitable employment for it. Few want to borrow or to put capital in productive pursuits, because the opinion is prevalent that there is a lower point to which prices are tending. Those who are fortunate enough to owe no man anything, with thousands of available resources in bonds and current securities, are, of all others, most skeptical, and seriously question whether property has yet reached prices equivalent to its specie value. As such persons are undoubtedly largely in the minority, a majority of the community being debtors, if they dare not invest either in merchandise or real estate, prices must decline to, and, indeed, already have in many instances fallen below, a natural point, or where they can be maintained for any length of time. The few who have much dependence to take advantage of this state of things will doubtless be the first to reap an adequate reward. Gradually diminishing imports and the immense and annually augmenting productive resources of the country must, by a natural and inevitable law, bring the currency to a specie basis, and consequently adjust the prices of property to that standard without violence, and more effectively than can be done by any mere resolution of Congress. Ante-war prices have now been reached by many articles of wear in it concerns the fabric needed by the masses, and the laboring classes can be clothed and fed nearly or quite as cheaply as when the currency was on a specie basis. Any attempt, therefore, go forward, and it may reasonably be assumed that all branches of trade will soon be vitalized irrespective of the resumption of specie payments and the croakings and predictions of the timid and distrustful. If the community will economize in the direction of ceasing in a great degree to consume foreign fabrics and articles of luxury specie payments may be much nearer at hand than even the resolution of Congress has provided. There is too much looking to Congress—too little self-reliance. What is most needed now is the safe employment and productive use of capital. Recent failures all over the country have created a feeling, yet, of distrust, much that is discouraging, there is abundant ground for confidence that the process of shrinkage is sanitary and gives promise of speedy reaction and partial revival.

The Controller of the Currency has had the whole force of his office at work for more than two months on the report called for by Mr. Buckner's House resolution showing the name of every stockholder in every one of the 2,000 National banks in the United States. It will not be ready for at least a fortnight, and when finished will make nearly two volumes as large as the *Congressional Record*. The Controller says the object is no doubt to ascertain the names of members of Congress holding the stock of National banks, and ultimately to prevent them from voting on financial measures. He said the list of members so interested might have been furnished in a few days. The present report will be so voluminous that it will be a matter of great labor and time to select out of it the names of members of Congress.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

6-20's 1868, coup.123½ | 5-20's 1868 coupons '23
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.122½ | 10-40's.....117¾
" 1881, all called..... | Currency 6's, 1895.126
" 1865 .....118¾ | New 5 per cents.....118
" 1865 new.....118¾ | 10-40's—coupons....118¾
5-20's 1867 .....117¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.....113½ | Ohio & Miss stpfd. 20¾
Erie .....20¾ | Union Pacific 92
Erie pfd .....36¾ | Toledo & Wabash.....19
C. C. & I. C.....45 | Harlem ex. div.....140
St. Paul.....21 | Adams Express 94
Do. Pref.....71 | American Express...63¾
Michigan Southern 61½ | U. S. Express.....70
Do. Pref.....67¾ | Wells, Fargo & Co.....92
North Western Com 42½ | Quicksilver.....17¾
Do. Pref.....63¾ | Fort Wayne.....102½
Rock Island.....98¾ | Mariposa Com.....
Clevs. & Pitts .....96¾ | Panama.....120
Pacific Mail.....20¾ | Iron Mountain.....22
Western Union Tel. 68¾

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Cam. & Amb. (R.)....... | Cen. Trans (R) 48¾
Reading (.83) .....39½ | Empire Dc (R) 33½
C. Cam. & Amb. (R)..... | Mich. Cen. (R) .....
Oil Creek 1 (R) .....14¾ | P. C. & St. L. (R) 77¼
Lehigh Valley (R).....62 | North Pacific (R) .....

NEW YORK, March 27, 1876.

Money 2@5; prime mercantile paper 5@6

The customs receipts were $34,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $142,000. The clearings were $29,000,000. Sterling was steady at 486¾@489¾. Gold opened at 114 and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 2½ to 3½ per cent. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull and firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were irregular, but in the main strong. The fluctuations were confined within narrow limits, and the market was without special feature. Western Union, the granger stocks, Lake Shore and Missouri Pacific were the strongest. The transactions aggregated 127,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Pauls, 21,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, and 5,500 Michigan Central.

It was stated this afternoon that the trunk lines, which comprise the Pennsylvania Central Road, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Northern Railroad close April 1st preparatory to the annual meeting to be held on May 4 at Cleveland. The books will be reopened on May 4.

Prices-Index dispatches from Frankfort report a decline in securities there, especially in railroad bonds.

The transfer books of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad close April 1st preparatory to the annual meeting to be held on May 4 at Cleveland. The books will be reopened on May 4.

Prices-Index dispatches from Frankfort report a decline in securities there, especially in railroad bonds.

The transfer books of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad close April 1st preparatory to the annual meeting to be held on May 4 at Cleveland. The books will be reopened on May 4.

Prices-Index

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are rain, and severe local storms, variable winds, shifting northerly and westerly, falling, followed by rising barometer, and colder, clearing weather during the night.

Removal.

Our office and sales rooms will be removed from 140 Wood street, on or about April 1st, to No. 37 Wylie avenue.
WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.

Amusements To-night

Opera House—Miss May Howard as *Mercy Merrick* in "The New Magdalen."
Library Hall—Carncross & Dixey's troupe in new minstrel novelties.
Trimble's Varieties—An excellent vaudeville entertainment.

Tancred Commandery.

Last evening a regular election was held by Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, when the following officers were chosen to serve during the ensuing Templar year: Eminent Commander—Charles C. Barr; Generalissimo—George T. Oliver; Captain General—A. V. Coale; Treasurer—Lewis McIntosh; Recorder—Wm. Richardson, Jr.

Allegheny Survey Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Survey Committee of the Allegheny Councils last night the proposition to open Irwin avenue from Ridge avenue to Rebecca street, was discussed at length, and Messrs Alexander Moore, Jonathan Gallagher, and Wm. Brown were appointed Viewers. It is now designed to make a cut through Seminary Hill instead of making a tunnel as was at first proposed. The committee have decided to bring the question fairly before Councils, reporting an ordinance providing for the work. Several other unimportant street openings were temporarily disposed of; bills amounting to $500 were approved, and the committee adjourned.

A NICE COMBINATION.

An Effort to Overthrow a Decision of the Mayor.

A hearing will take place this morning before Judge Kirkpatrick in the Court of Quarter Sessions on the writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Wm. Reardon, Esq., in behalf of Fannie Roberts who was arrested by the police on Saturday night and fined $100 and costs by the Mayor on Sunday morning for maintaining a disorderly house on No. 5 Market alley. The plaintiff claims that the evidence did not support the charge, and that even if it did, the ordinance under which the fine was imposed was illegal, and therefore the action of the Mayor was unwarranted. The ordinance says that all houses of ill-fame, all houses frequented by persons for lewd and unchaste purposes, all unlicensed dance houses, and places where liquors are sold without license or contrary to the laws of the State, shall be deemed disorderly houses, and the police are empowered to arrest the keeper or any inmate thereof, and after a hearing before the Mayor, in case he adjudges them guilty, they can be fined a sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or in default of payment not more than sixty days in jail. It is said that the proprietresses of a number of houses of ill-fame in the city have combined to test the Robert's case, as a measure against the prosecution of their nefarious business, to which the recent actions of the Mayor have been so injurious. Messrs. Reardon and Swartzwelder have been retained for the plaintiff. If the recent conduct of Judge Kirkpatrick is any criterion to judge by there can be little hope of an exhibition of clemency on his part to evil doers.

BREVITIES.

....There were twenty deaths in Allegheny City last week.

....The Legislative Investigating Committee meets again this morning.

....Joseph Rupert was arrested yesterday, charged with raising a national bank note of $1 to $10. He was committed by Commissioner McCandless.

....A passenger coach on the P., Ft.W. & C. R. R. caught fire from a stove, at a point west of Rochester yesterday, and being detached from the train it was entirely destroyed.

....The great interest created by the discovery of the Nation Trust Company mysteries took a new turn in Councils yesterday of the resolutions of immunity to Bob. Grier.

....In the *quo warranto* suit brought about by the contest for the County Treasurership the answer of Mr. Kilgore has been filed and the argument will be heard in a few days.

....A large number of residents of Penn township and Verona having petitioned the Quarter Sessions Court for a public road from Sandy Creek bridge to Verona borough, Judge Kirkpatrick has appointed as viewers Messrs. Alex. Speer and David Collins, and County Engineer Stilley as artist.

....The citizens of North and South Fayette townships opposed to the repeal of the Local Option law for those townships and the sale of intoxicating liquors in them, will hold a mass meeting in the Presbyterian church in Oakdale on Thursday of this week at one o'clock P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Gormley and Mrs. Starr.

....Yesterday morning Ralph L. R. Colvin, an assayer, brought suit against the United States Life Insurance Company to recover $125 which he paid on a policy, before receiving it, and subsequently he alleges that upon learning that the provisions of the policy prohibited him from continuing his avocation, he returned the policy with the understanding that his money should be returned to him. This, however, had not been done.

....Coroner McCallin impanelled a jury this morning for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the remains of Robert Miller, the fireman who was killed last night at the Penn street conflagration, but after hearing the testimony of Charles Rice, the other fireman who was injured, and James Sims, who was near the scene of the fatality, he adjourned the inquest until next Wednesday evening. This postponement is made in order to await the result of the Fire Marshal's investigation, as, should it be determined that the fire was an incendiary, Miller's death will prove to be a murder.

THE PENN AVENUE BLAZE.

The Fire Started by a Defective Flue —Corrected List of Losses.

It is not positively ascertained what caused the fire in Shoenberger's block on Sunday night. Being engaged in Court Fire Marshall Livingston could not devote sufficient time to the investigation yesterday, but from the hurried examination made by him he formed the impression that the fire was started by a defective flue, which is supposed to have led from the portion of the building occupied by Mr. R. F. Weddell. The Marshal thinks that the loss was over estimated in the first report, and that it will not exceed $50,000. The principal losers are J. H. Shoenberger, who owned three-story brick buildings destroyed, the loss on which is about $15,000, but which is fully covered by insurance; Payne, Ablett & Tripp, loss $4,000, insurance $8,000; R. F. Weddell, loss $6,000, no insurance; James Graham, loss $5,000, insured; W. P. Lupton, loss $2,500, insured; H. R. McClelland, loss $3,000, insured; Stewart's brush manufactory, $1,000.

A special meeting of the Fire Commission was held last evening to take into consideration the death of foreman Miller. In the absence of President Wilson, Mr. Pitcairn was called to preside. The following resolutions were presented and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Board have learned with great regret of the death of Robert Miller, foreman of Engine Company No. 3, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty, at the fire in the Fourth ward, on the morning of March 27, 1876.

Resolved, That we testify to the ability and faithfulness of Mr. Miller as a fireman, and to the energy and prompt readiness for duty always manifested by him.

Resolved, That we tender to his stricken wife and mother and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body; that Engine Company No. 3 and Hook and Ladder Co. A, presided over by the deceased, be requested to attend the funeral in a body, together with such representation from each of the other companies of the department as can safely be spared, and that the expense of the funeral be borne by this Board.

It was ordered that the above be entered on the minutes of the Board.

Messrs. McElroy and Wilson, together with Chief Engineer Evans, were appointed a Committee on Arrangements for the funeral.

Permission was asked by Mr. Miller's comrades at the Seventh avenue engine house to hire a band at their own expense for the funeral. The matter was left with the Committee on Arrangements to consult with the family of the deceased, and ascertain their wishes in regard to the matter.

Fine Hats for Spring Trade.

The firm of McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, have made unusual preparations this spring to accommodate their retail trade. Their stock is one of the finest ever brought to this city, and comprises all the latest styles and most desirable goods to be had in the Eastern markets. The firm are agents for YOUMAN'S CELEBRATED FIFTH AVENUE HATS,

which cannot be surpassed for fineness, style or general excellence. Messrs. McCord & Co. keep the best goods of all grades, and sell at the lowest rates. We can assert confidently and from personal knowledge, they offer inducements to the retail buyer that cannot be surpassed.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

PANDORA'S BOX.

The Nation Trust Company Revelation.

How the Sensation Was Received by the Public.

The Rays Cast on the Mysterious Papers by a Trio of Legal Luminaries.

How the Discovery is Estimated by the Receiver and Counsel for the Stockholders.

The Theory of the Cabalistic Check Marks Elucidated by a Bank Cashier.

A sensation profound and universal throughout the city was created yesterday by the publication in the GAZETTE of all the facts and circumstances that could then be obtained in reference to the discovery of the box of important papers in relation to the affairs of the Nation Trust Company. This institution has been defunct for nearly three years, but it has all the vitality of Banquo's ghost, and like that famous apparition, it persistently refuses to lie still and quiet in the grave of oblivion. The discovery was the theme of earnest and excited conversation on all hands, and if in the minds of any there remained a doubt about the propriety of recalling Grier, the great majority were relieved of that doubt by the statements in the GAZETTE, which convinced them that the Nation Trust Company is yet in a measure shrouded in mystery, and that Grier can, possibly and probably, do more than any other living man to lift that veil and expose what it hides from view. Better evidence of the wide spread interest this matter created yesterday could not be shown than the statement that thousands of extra copies of the GAZETTE were sold on the streets of the city and upon the trains on the different railways. The demand continued until after noon, when our heavy extra edition had been exhausted gentlemen came to the counting room and offered for a single copy of this paper five times its price.

A PARDONABLE PLEASURE.

We feel that our readers will not chide us for indulging in the, we trust, pardonable pleasure of reproducing here the following editorial paragraph from yesterday evening's *Telegraph*, which is a fair expression of the feeling of the journalistic fraternity.

"Our "oldest" contemporary, the GAZETTE, has "a decided beat" on its morning co-laborers to-day, in its story of the gasfitter finding, under the floor of the building lately occupied by the Nation Trust Company, a box containing only $250 in money, good and counterfeit, and unpaid promissory notes to the amount of about $150,000. The story reads something like the finding in the safe there by Washington City, or rather more like the finding of certain stolen jewelry in a sewer at the East End recently. Of course, we would not intimate for the world that somebody put that box there for the gasfitter to accidentally discover. It is just possible it is an honest 'treasure trove,' only the owners are unknown. At this writing our reporters are investigating the matter, and if it be a genuine story, the details, so far as they can be had, will be in our hands in our evening issue. Whether well founded or not, the GAZETTE is one ahead of all its morning contemporaries in the interest of its local news to-day."

The only other paper that published this item yesterday morning was the *Freiheit's Freund*.

THE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the Trustees of the Nation Trust Company was held in Mr. Kettenberg's store, on Penn avenue. Some of the gentlemen present were Messrs. Meyers, Pitcairn, Herron and Taylor. Particular care was taken that the reporters of the press should be excluded, and before the meeting adjourned a resolution was passed that the journalistic scribe gatherers should be given nothing in relation to the matter. Mr. Pitcairn, however, was in favor of publishing the names attached to the papers, but he was indeed the shortest, and very correctly too, that course of business should be spread before Mr. Kettenberg turned all the papers over to the Trustees, and, after an inventory of them had been made, they were placed in the possession of Mr. John Armstrong, Tucker & Co. as endorsers. A pen mark is drawn over the endorsers' names. There is also a draft of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company for $2,000, which is signed by E. Kaylor, the President, and James Alexander, Secretary. Mr. Smith strongly asseverates that he owes the Nation Trust Company nothing, and that the notes purporting to have been drawn by C. H. Armstrong is said or believed to have been forged by Grier.

"Letting It Down Easy."

The scribe, serene in the contemplation of past achievements, and happy in the prospect of a big bonanza ahead, had just commenced upon the day's work, after exchanging salaams to his journalistic friends from the other papers, who were in conclave singing, in their weird-like patois, "The heart bowed down," when he encountered a nervous interested party, who was consumed with a desire to have the thing "let down easy." Said the sensitive party, "You've had a big bonanza on this thing this morning, and completely flattened out the other papers, and now you can afford not to have the thing stirred up much more. You've got all there is in it. You can't help the stockholders any more now, as you've got them by the trail, and they can follow it up better if there is not too much sensation about it."

"That's so," remarked the scribe, willing to accommodate the whole world. "You are interested, I suppose, but do not speak by authority for the stockholders."

"That's about the case. I'm a little interested myself, but I really think it would be better to let us work this thing more quietly."

"Your philosophy is good, my friend," said the scribe, "very good. We shall act upon it. Go home, now, and let

Not a wave of trouble roll
Across your peaceful breast.

We will let the thing down as easy as falls a feathery flake of "the beautiful."

"No joking now. You'll let up a little won't you. I really think it is in the interest of the stockholders."

"Joke, of course not. Let up, certainly. Why sir, have you lived to your venerable age, and do not understand that the most essential element in the character of a reporter is that benign feeling which induces him when he has an earthquake of a sensation to "let it down easy," to condense it into the smallest possible compass even though he were compelled to leave out the greater part of the most interesting facts. He wouldn't dare to do any other way. If you will have the goodness to indicate just how much easing down the matter ought to have it shall be done at once."

Somehow the sensitive party didn't seem to appreciate this kindly assurance from the reporter. In fact he moved away with a sad smile of incredulity, just as the scribe was about to show him a small tablet which contained a little memorandum of the day's work ahead, which embraced interviews with several parties, which are appended.

The "Marks" on the Notes.

The frequent reference made to "marks" on the notes, which gave evidence that the papers had passed through a banker's hands, led to closer inquiries by the reporter. The result was a singular discovery. So far as could be learned—from the gentlemen who would not be interviewed by a reporters, but who nevertheless did, unconsciously, perhaps, yield a little to the power of the reportorial pump—some of the notes contain marks such as usually appear upon the back of a note which has been discounted; but others are merely numbered, and there seems to be no other evidence that they have ever been in the bank in the regular way at least. The presumption seemed to be that the notes had been realized upon them. The reporter, however, not exactly satisfied with this explanation of how the notes came to be lying around so loosely without having been duly booked in the drawer, called upon a banker and sought information as to the meaning of the cabalistic numbers.

"Why," said the banker in reply to a question, "I could hardly tell unless I saw the marks."

"Well," said the interviewer, "What I particularly desire to have elucidated is this: some of the notes contain a memorandum in red ink, on the back, of the maker, and the time they are due, but the notes I refer to contain simply numbers. Now, would the fact that they have no endorsement of the date when they would be due indicate that no money had ever been realized from them—that they had not been discounted?"

"Well, the absence of the date might indicate that the notes you spoke of had not been discounted by the bank board, but it would not indicate that no money had ever been realized on them."

"How do you explain that?"

"Well, for instance, now, if a man leaves a note with us for collection simply, we mark it with a number, and put it away, and when we collect the money, ere it the cash to the customer's credit. Perhaps these notes you speak of have something like that—notes left for collection. Or it might be that the notes were left as collateral—"

"Which," interrupted the reporter. "Wouldn't that be a discount?"

"I was about to explain that practically it would," said the banker, as his eyelid quivered in a way very suspicious of a wink. "But in our business we discount amply good at the time and Grier had some loose money, he might not have asked the bank, but have accommodated the gentleman out of his own wallet. They might not have known exactly how he got the money. The affairs of the Nation Trust Company have shown stronger things than that.

"I see, I see," said the scribe, meditatively, "and that reminds me of some things I heard in the safe robbery in